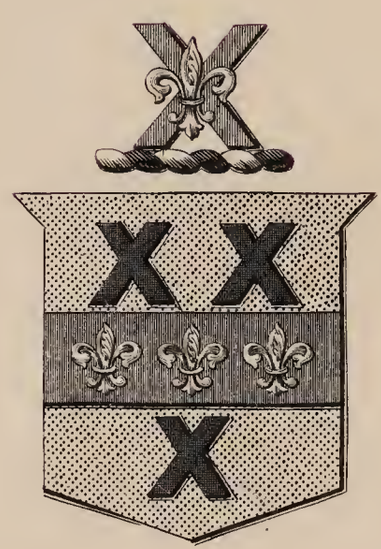
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E. BARCLAY-SMITH, M.D.

A Receipt for the bite of a Mad Dog

Take of the best Dragon's Blood ——— ℥j

——— Spanish brown ——— ℥ij

— Box leaves, dried, pounded & sifted — ℥v m.

To be taken in the following Manner.

To a Man or woman in the Morning fasting, one large tablespoonful in red wine & Water or warm ale

To Children a quantity in proportion to their Age.

NB. refrain from drinking & from any kind of food for three hours after taking it.

To an horse or Cow two spoonfuls in warm Water or mixd into a Ball or two with butter.

To a Hog one spoonful & a half } mixd as above

To a Dog one spoonful }

The above medicine should be taken three successive Mornings as soon after the bite as possible.

46169

EIGHT ANATOMICAL TABLES OF THE HUMAN BODY;

CONTAINING

THE PRINCIPAL PARTS

OF THE

SKELETON AND MUSCLES

REPRESENTED IN THE

LARGE TABLES OF ALBINUS.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

CONCISE EXPLANATIONS.

By JOHN INNES, Late Dissector to Dr MONRO.

THE SECOND EDITION.

EDINBURGH:

Printed for C. ELLIOT, Parliament-Square;

And J. MURRAY, No 32. Fleet-Street, London.

MDCCLXXIX.

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A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHOR, AND HIS WRITINGS.

MR JOHN INNES, author of the following Treatiſe, was born at Callart, an obſcure village in the Highlands of Scotland. He came to Edinburgh at an early period of life, where he obtained the patronage and protection of Dr Alexander Monro, Profeſſor of Anatomy; who inſtructed him in the knowledge of the human body, and in the art of diſſection. When about the age of eighteen years, Dr Monro appointed him Diſſector to the Anatomical Theatre. The functions of this important and difficult office he continued to perform, with much reputation, for near twenty years.

BUT his abilities were not confined to the dexterity of diſſecting the moſt minute parts of the human frame. He deſcribed the various organs with eaſe, and ~~with~~ perſpicuity. This happy talent attracted the notice of the ſtudents; and, at their ſolicitation, and by the approbation of Dr Monro, he opened an evening courſe of anatomical demonſtrations.

THE number of pupils who annually attended theſe demonſtrations afforded the beſt evidence of his abilities, and of the advantages derived from his labours. During his laſt courſe, he was attended by near two hundred ſtudents.

FOR ſome time before his death, he was troubled with an affection of the lungs, which terminated in a phthiſis

phthiſis pulmonalis, and proved fatal to him on the 12th of January 1777.

On the 15th of the ſame month, the following account of him appeared in the public papers:

"Mr John Innes, at an early period of life, had been educated in the diſſecting art. He made a rapid progreſs in his profeſſion; and his genius and induſtry were rewarded with the privilege of giving private lectures for his own emolument. The utility of his leſſons was ſoon perceived. Numbers of ſtudents reſorted to him for inſtruction; and all of them acknowledged the advantages they had received. At that ſtage of life when men are moſt capable of benefiting themſelves, and of being uſeful to the public, death hurried him out of the world. He has given two ſmall ſpecimens of what was to be expected from his anatomical ſkill. In the courſe of the year 1776, he publiſhed A Short Deſcription of the Human Muſcles as they appear on diſſection, together with their ſeveral uſes, and the ſynonyma of the beſt authors*. The merit of this work was univerſally acknowledged. Some months after, he publiſhed, as a *vade mecum* for ſtudents, Eight Anatomical Tables, containing the principal parts of the ſkeleton and muſcles repreſented in the Large Tables of Albinus, with accurate explanations. Theſe are all the monuments he has left, by which the public is to judge of his ability. To his numerous friends and acquaintance it is unneceſſary to mention the warmth of his heart, or the integrity of his diſpoſition."

* A new edition has been ſince publiſhed, corrected and improved by Dr Monro.

To the Medical Society.

Gentlemen,

I Embrace this opportunity of expreſſing my gratitude for the many favours I have received from you, both in your collective and individual capacity; but I am unwilling to offend, either by encomiums on the utility of your inſtitution, or by exhibiting the private friendſhips with which I have been honoured by many of your number.

In compliance with your ſolicitations, I lately publiſhed a ſhort Deſcription of the Human Muſcles, which has been fortunate enough to receive your approbation. It was, however, your opinion, that a ſet of Tables would render the deſcriptions ſtill more perfect and uſeful. I have, therefore, cauſed the following plates to be engraven; and I hope they will not altogether diſappoint your expectations.

The

THE tables of Albinus, though accurate and complete, are not, perhaps, on account of their ſize, the prolixity of the deſcriptions, and the number of references, ſo fully ſuited to the purpoſes of private diſſection as could be wiſhed.

To remedy this inconvenience, I have copied eight of Albinus's tables on a ſmaller ſcale. The two firſt contain a fore and back view of the ſkeleton; and the other ſix are repreſentations of the muſcles.

To each plate I have prefixed an explanation; and I have avoided, as much as was conſiſtent with perſpicuity, loading the figures with an unneceſſary quantity of referring letters. For this purpoſe, I have all along made uſe of one alphabet only.

To prevent the defacing of the muſcles, and to enable the learner to diſtinguiſh them without the aſſiſtance of references, the figures are only lettered on one ſide.

If this little work be of uſe in facilitating your anatomical ſtudies, it will give the greateſt pleaſure to,

GENTLEMEN,

Your very much obliged

Humble ſervant, and

Fellow member,

JOHN INNES.

EXPLANATION OF

TAB. I.

This Figure repreſents a Front View of the Human Skeleton, with ſome of the Ligaments and Cartilages, which connect the Bones to each other.

Head and Neck.

a, Os frontis.

b, Os parietale.

Between *a*, and *b*, part of the coronal future.

c, The pars ſquamoſa of the temporal bone.

Between *b* and *c*, the *ſquamous future.*

Below the pars ſquamoſa, the zygoma; and lower down, above *f*, the *maſtoid proceſs.*

Between the pars ſquamoſa and the cavity, which contains the eye-ball, called *orbit*, the *temporal proceſs* of the *ſphenoid bone* is ſeen.

d, Os malae.

Above

Above *d*, a portion of the *tranſverſe ſuture*.

e, Os maxillare ſuperius, with the eight teeth of the right ſide.

The *naſal proceſs* of ſuperior maxillary bone has the *os naſi*, joined by the *lateral naſal ſuture*, to its inſide, and at the outſide, within the orbit, the *os unguis*.

The oſſa naſi joined to each other before, by the *anterior naſal ſuture*.

f, Os maxillare inferius with ſixteen teeth; the four anterior named *inciſores*, the two corner ones *canini*, and the five poſterior on each ſide *molares*.

Oppoſite to *f*, the *angle* of the lower jaw, above *f*, the *condyloid proceſs*, by which the jaw is connected to the temporal bone, at the root of the zygoma; and behind the os malae, the *coronoid proceſs*.

g, The ſeven cervical vertebrae, with their intermediate cartilages.

Oppoſite to *g*, their *tranſverſe proceſſes*.

Trunk.

a, Sternum.

a, Its middle piece, to which one half of the cartilage that connects the ſecond rib, the whole of the cartilages of the third, fourth, fifth, ſixth, and one half of the ſeventh, are fixed.

Above

Above *a*, the firſt or upper triangular piece, to which the clavicle and one half of the cartilage that connects the ſecond rib, are fixed.

Below *a*, the extremity, or third piece of the ſternum; named *cartilago enſiformis*, to which one half of the cartilage that connects the ſeventh rib is fixed.

b, The ſeventh, or laſt true rib.

c, The twelfth, or laſt of the five falſe ribs.

d, The five lumbar vertebrae, with their intermediate cartilages.

Oppoſite to *d*, their tranſverſe proceſſes.

e, The os ſacrum, with its five diviſions.

f, Os innominatum, divided into.

g, Os ilium.

h, Os pubis.

i, Os iſchium.

Oppoſite to *i*, the *foramen thyroideum*.

Superior Extremity.

a, The clavicle fixed before, to the firſt piece of the ſternum, and outwards to the acromion of the ſcapula.

b, The ſcapula.

Above *b*, the *cervix* of the ſcapula.

Oppoſite to it, the *inferior coſta*; and below the outward

extremity of the clavicle, the *ſuperior coſta*, and *coracoid proceſs*, are ſeen.

c, The os humeri.

The upper end of it, which is connected to the cavity of the ſcapula, named *glenoid*, below the acromion, is named its *head* or *ball*; on each ſide of which is ſeen a *tubercle*, named *external* and *internal*, and between theſe, a *groove* for lodging the long head of the biceps flexor cubiti.

d, The internal condyle.

e, The external condyle.

Between *d* and *e*, the *trochlea*, upon which the ulna moves.

f, The radius.

The upper end, which moves on the external condyle of the os humeri, is named its *head*; below that, the *tubercle* for the inſertion of the biceps flexor cubiti, and between theſe the *cervix*.

The inferior end of it is connected to the carpus.

g, Ulna.

The upper end of it forms the *coronoid proceſs*, for the inſertion of the brachialis muſcle.

The inferior end has a proceſs named *ſtyloid*, which is connected to the carpus by a ligament.

h, The carpus, formed of eight bones.

i, Metacarpal bone of the thumb.

k, The metacarpal bones of the four fingers.

l, The two joints of the thumb.

m, The

m, The three joints or phalanges of the fore-finger; and the ſame are ſeen in each of the other three.

Inferior Extremity.

a, Os femoris.

The upper end of it is named its *head* or *ball*, which is lodged in a deep ſocket oft he os innominatum, named *acetabulum*.

Between the head and trochanter major, the *cervix*.

b, Trochanter major.

c, Trochanter minor.

d, Internal condyle.

e, External condyle.

f, Patella.

The place where it moves upon the os femoris, is named *trochlea*.

g, Tibia.

Between the tibia and the condyles of the os femoris, the ſemilunar cartilages are ſeen; and below the joint, the *tubercle* of the tibia.

h, Fibula.

i, Malleolus internus.

k, Malleolus externus.

l, Os calcis.

Between *l* and *m*, the other ſix bones of the *tarſus*.

m, Metatarſal bones of the four toes.

n, The three joints, or phalanges of the four toes.

o, Metatarſal bone of the great toe.

p, The two joints of the great toe.

EXPLANA-

TAB. I.



Tho.s Donaldson delin.t et sculp.t

EXPLANATION OF

TAB. II.

This Table repreſents the firſt Layer of Muſcles ſituated on the anterior Part of the whole Body, immediately under the common Teguments, and tendinous Faſciae.

Muſcles ſituated on the Head and Neck.

a, The anterior fleſhy belly of the occipito-frontalis ſituated on the os frontis.

Above *a*, the tendinous aponeuroſis of the occipito-frontalis, covering the upper part of the parietal bones.

b, Attollens aurem.

Under it, the tendinous aponeuroſis covering the temporal muſcle.

Anterior auris between *c* and the ear.

c, Orbicularis

c, Orbicularis palpebrarum.

Its tendon is ſeen at the inner canthus, fixed to the naſal proceſs of the ſuperior maxillary bone.

Levator labii ſuperioris alaeque naſi.

Seen divided into two portions running down along the ſide of the noſe, and on the outſide of it, the levator anguli oris.

Next this, the

Zygomaticus minor.

Further outwards,

Zygomaticus major.

On the ala and tip of the noſe, the

Compreſſor naris.

d, Depreſſor anguli oris.

And beneath it, a portion of the depreſſor labii inferioris.

e, Orbicularis oris.

f, Platyſma-myoides.

Behind *f*, the ſterno-cleido-maſtoidaeus is ſeen through the platyſma-myoides.

Trunk.

a, Pectoralis major.

The upper part of it is covered by the origin of the platyſma-myoides.

b, Serratus

b, Serratus magnus.

The other portions reſemble this.

c, Latiſſimus dorſi.

d, Obliquus externus deſcendens.

e, Linea ſemilunaris.

f, Linea alba.

Below *f*, *umbilicus*.

Between *e* and *f*, the rectus abdominis; and, at the inferior part of the linea alba, oppoſite to *g*, the pyramydales appear through the tendons of the oblique muſcles.

g, Ring of the external oblique muſcle; with the *ſpermatic cord*, paſſing through it, and covered by the cremaſter muſcle.

Superior Extremity.

a, Deltoides.

Above the clavicle, a portion of the trapezius is ſeen.

b, Biceps flexor cubiti.

At the bending of the arm are ſeen its tendon going towards the radius, and the part, from which the tendinous aponeuroſis that covers the fore-arm, cut off.

On the inſide of the biceps, part of the *triceps extenſor cubiti*, and, on the outſide, part of the *brachialis internus*.

c, Supinator

c, Supinator radii longus.
d, Pronator teres.
e, Palmaris longus.
f, Palmaris brevis.
On the palm of the hand, the *aponeurosis palmaris* is seen extended from the annular ligament at the wrist, to the roots of the metacarpal bones of the four fingers.
g, Flexor carpi radialis.
h, Part of the flexor sublimus perforatus.
i, Insertion of the flexor carpi ulnaris.
k, Abductor pollicis.

Inferior Extremity.

a, Tensor vaginae femoris, the vagina or tendinous fascia being cut off.
On the outside of it, a portion of the glutaeus maximus.
b, Part of the iliacus internus.
On the inside of it, between *b* and *c*, part of the psoas magnus.
c, Pectinalis.
d, Triceps longus.
e, Gracilis.
f, Sartorius.

TAB. 11



Thos Donaldson delint et sculpt

f, Sartorius.

g, Rectus cruris.

Its tendon is seen inserted into the patella, from which a strong tendon is sent to be fixed to the tubercle of the tibia.

h. Vastus externus.

i, Vastus internus.

k, Tibialis anticus.

l, Peronaeus longus.

On the outside of it, a portion of the solaeus.

m, Extensor longus digitorum pedis, with the peronaeus tertius, and extensor proprius pollicis pedis.

n, Gastrocnemius externus, seu Gemellus.

o, Solaeus.

p, Ligamentum tarsi annulare.

q, Abductor pollicis pedis.

EXPLANATION OF

TAB. III.

This Table repreſents the Second Layer of Muſcles on the anterior Part of the whole Body.

Muſcles ſituated on the Head and Neck.

a, Corrugator ſupercilii.
b, Temporalis.
c, Maſſeter.
d, Levator anguli oris.
e, Buccinator.
f, Orbicularis oris.
Oppoſite to the right ala naſi, the portion of this muſcle which Albinus names
Naſalis labii ſuperioris.
g, Depreſſor labii inferioris.
h, Sterno-cleido-maſtoidaeus, which is

Seen

Seen below, arising from the sternum and clavicle, by two heads.

i, Sterno-hyoidaeus.

On the outside of it, the

Omo-hyoidaeus.

Further out, a portion of the

Hyo-thyroidaeus.

k, Levator scapulae.

Trunk.

a, Subclavius.

b, Pectoralis minor.

c, Serratus magnus.

d, Rectus abdominis, divided into several fleshy portions by its tendinous intersections.

e, Pyramidalis.

f, Obliquus ascendens internus.

g, Spermatic cord, with the origin of the cremaster muscle.

Superior

Superior Extremity.

a, Biceps flexor cubiti.

b, Short head of the biceps.

Beneath the upper part of it, a portion of the coraco-brachialis.

Beneath the under part, a portion of the brachialis internus.

c, Long head of the biceps.

At the bending of the arm, the tendon of the biceps, and the place where the tendinous aponeurosis was cut from it, are seen.

d, Extensor carpi radialis longior.

Beneath it a portion of the

Extensor carpi radialis brevior.

e, Flexor sublimus perforatus.

f, Insertion of the extensor carpi ulnaris.

g, Extensors of the thumb.

h, Opponens pollicis.

On the inside of it, a portion of the

Flexor pollicis brevis.

i, Tendon of the flexor longus pollicis manus, after passing through the flexor brevis pollicis manus.

k, Abductor minimi digiti manus.

l, Flexor

l, Flexor parvus minimi digiti manus.
m, Ligamentum carpi annulare.

Inferior Extremity.

a, Iliacus internus.
Between *a* and *b*, part of the pſoas magnus.
b, Pectinalis.
c, Triceps longus.
d, Gracilis.
e, Rectus cruris cut off near its origin.
f, Tendon of the rectus cruris cut off above the patella, from which a ſtrong tendon is ſent to be inſerted into the tubercle of the tibia.
g, Portion of the glutaeus medius.
On the inſide of it, part of the glutaeus minimus.
h, Vaſtus internus.
i, Vaſtus externus.
k, Cruraeus.
l, Inſertion of the biceps flexor cruris into the fibula.
m, Tendons of the gracilis and ſemitendinoſus inſerted into the tibia.
n, Solaeus.
o, Peronaeus longus.

p, Extenſor

p, Extenſor longus digitorum, with the peronaeus tertius on the outſide, and extenſor pollicis proprius on the inſide.

q, Solaeus.

r, Flexor longus digitorum.

ſ, Tendons of the tibialis poſticus and flexor longus digitorum pedis.

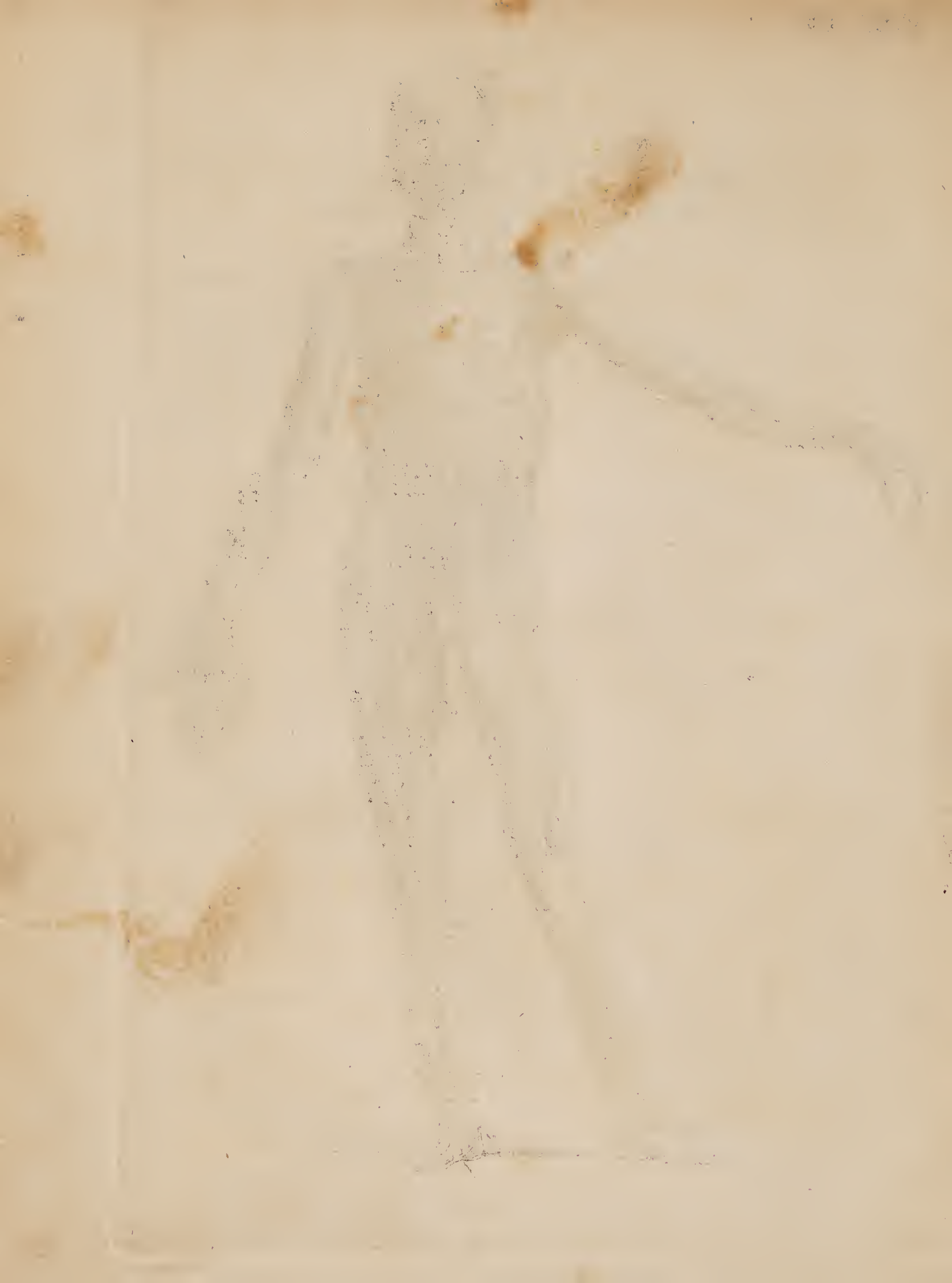
t, Flexor brevis digitorum pedis.

EXPLANA-

TAB. III



Thos. Donaldson delin.t et sculp.t



EXPLANATION OF

TAB. IV.

Fig. 1.

This Figure repreſents the right Eye-ball, the ſix Muſcles which move it, taken out of the Orbit, with the Optic Nerve.

a, The eye-ball.
b, Optic nerve.
c, Muſculus trochlearis, ſeu obliquus ſuperior.
d, The trochlea or pulley, with a bit of the os frontis, through which the tendon of the muſcle paſſes towards the eye-ball.
e, Obliquus inferior, with a bit of the ſuperior maxillary bone, from whence it ariſes.
f, Levator oculi.
g, Depreſſor oculi.

h, Adductor

b. Adductor oculi.
i, Abductor oculi.

Fig. 2.

Repreſents the anterior Part of the Cartilage of the right Ear, with its proper Muſcles.

a, Helicis major.
b, Helicis minor.
c, Tragicus.
d, Antitragicus.
Tranſverſus auris, vid. tab. viii. fig. 3.

Fig. 3.

Repreſents the third Layer of Muſcles, with ſome of the Ligaments, Cartilages, and naked Bones on the anterior Part of the whole Body.

a, Depreſſor labii ſuperioris alaeque naſi.
b, Orbicularis oris, after moſt of the muſcles, which are

fixed

fixed to it, and assist to form it, have been taken away.

c, Buccinator.

Above *c*, part of the pterygoidaeus externus is seen passing behind the coronoid process of the lower jaw.

d, Levator labii inferioris.

e, Sterno-thyroidaeus.

Immediately above, and seemingly the continuation of it, the

Hyo-thyroidaeus.

f, Scalenus medius.

Contiguous to it, on the inside, the

Scalenus anticus.

Above it, a portion of the

Trachelo-mastoidaeus.

Between the scalenus anticus, and sterno-thyroidaeus, and hyo-thyroidaeus, the

Rectus capitis anterius major, and

Longus colli.

Trunk.

a, Third row of external intercostal muscles.

The rest appear in the same manner between the other ribs.

b, Third row of internal intercoſtal muſcles.

The reſt appear between the other ribs.

c, Tranſverſalis abdominis.

d, The place from which the inferior part of the tendon of the tranſverſalis, that paſſes before the rectus and pyramidalis muſcles, is cut off.

Between theſe portions of each ſide, the peritonaeum is laid bare, and the ligaments of the bladder which were formerly the umbilical arteries and urachus.

Between this portion and os pubis, the ſpermatic cord is ſeen cut.

e, The inferior edge of the upper part of the tendon of the tranſverſalis, which paſſes behind the rectus, and immediately adheres to the peritonaeum.

f, The anterior lamella of the internal oblique, which joined the tendon of the external to paſs over the rectus.

Between *f* and *g*, the poſterior lamella of the internal oblique, joining with the tendon of the tranſverſalis, to paſs behind the rectus.

g, The place at the linea alba, from which the tendon of the external oblique, and anterior lamella of the internal, were cut off.

At *g*, Umbilicus.

Superior Extremity.

a, Subſcapularis.
b, Teres minor.
c, Coraco-brachialis.
The part from which the ſhort head of the biceps flexor cubiti was cut off from it, is ſeen at its upper end.
d, Brachialis internus.
e, Brachialis externus, or third head of the triceps.
f, Extenſor carpi radialis longior, and with it the Extenſor carpi radialis brevior.
Both theſe are diſtinctly ſeen in the right hand.
Between the tendon of the brachialis internus, and extenſor radialis, the
Supinator radii brevis is ſeen.
g, Flexor longus pollicis manus, with the fleſhy portion of it, which ariſes from the internal condyle of the os humeri.
h, Flexor profundus perforans, which ſplits into four tendons, which paſs under the ligamentum carpi annulare.
i, Pronator quadratus.
k, Adductor minimi digiti manus.
l, One of the lumbricales.

The

The other three appear in the ſame manner, along the tendons of the flexor profundus.

Behind theſe, the internal interoſſei are ſeen.

Inferior Extremity.

a, Glutaeus minimus.

b, Iliacus internus.

On the inſide of it, between *b* and *c*, the pſoas magnus.

c, Obturator externus.

d, Adductor brevis femoris.

e, Adductor magnus femoris.

f, Gracilis, which is

Seen inſerted into the inſide of the head of the tibia.

g, The ſhort head of the biceps flexor cruris.

h, Peronaeus longus.

i, Peronaeus brevis.

Between theſe two peronaei and tibia, the tibialis poſticus is ſeen.

k, Tendon of the tibialis poſticus, covering the tendon of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.

l, Extenſor brevis digitorum pedis.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 4.

Repreſents the Levatores ani cut off from the Bones before, with their connection to the Extremity of the Rectum, and Bulb of the Urethra.

a, The urethra, and its corpus cavernoſum cut off.
b, Bulb of the urethra.
c, The circular fibres which ſurround the verge of the anus; by ſome named *ſphincter internus*.
d, The anterior edge of the levator ani, cut off from the os pubis, and ſide of the pelvis.

Fig. 5.

Repreſents the anterior Part of the Sphincter Ani, and Bulb of the Urethra.

a, The urethra, and its corpus cavernoſum cut.
b, Bulb of the urethra.

c, Left half of the ſphincter ani, running obliquely upwards, to join with the right half.

d, The acute portion, which is inſerted into the perinaeum.

Fig. 6.

Repreſents the Corpora Cavernoſa of the Penis, Corpus Cavernoſum Urethrae, Acceleratores Urinae, Tranſverſales, and Erectores penis.

a, Corpus cavernoſum penis cut.

b, Urethra, and its corpus cavernoſum cut.

c, Erector penis covering the crus.

d, Tranſverſalis penis.

e, Accelerator urinae.

f, Tranſverſalis penis alter, running along the inſide of the left erector penis.

TAB. V.

TAB. IV

Fig. 1

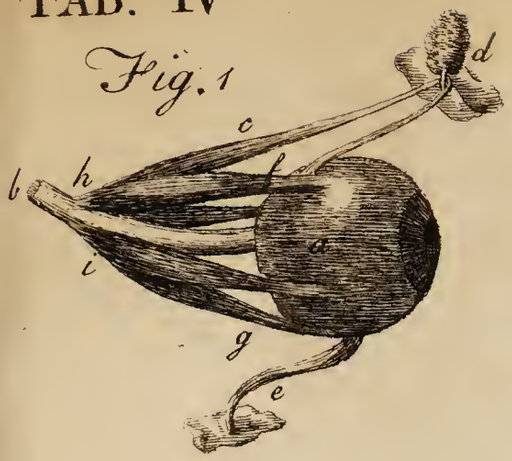


Fig. 3

Fig. 2

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Thos.s Donaldson delint.t et sculpt.t

TAB. V.

Repreſents a Back View of the Human Skeleton, with ſome of the Ligaments and Cartilages which connect the Bones.

Head and Neck.

a, Os parietale, joined to its fellow by the ſagittal ſuture.

b, The os occipitis, joined to the parietal bones by the lamdoid ſuture, which is between *a* and *b*.

c, Os malae.

d, Maxilla inferior, with a view of the teeth of both jaws from behind.

e, The ſeven cervical vertebrae.

Trunk.

Trunk.

a, The ſeventh, or laſt true rib.
b, The twelfth, or laſt rib.
c, The five lumbar vertebrae.
d, Os ſacrum.
e, Os Coccygis.
f, Os innominatum, divided into
g, Os ilium.
h, Os pubis.
i, Os iſchium.

Superior Extremity.

a, The clavicle, joined outwards to the acromion of the ſcapula.
b, The ſcapula.
c, Os humeri.
d, Internal condyle.
e, External condyle.
f, Radius.

g, Ulna,

TAB. V.



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g, Ulna, its upper end, named *olecranon*; and near the wriſt, its ſtyloid proceſs.
h, The eight bones of the carpus.
i, The metatarſal bone of the thumb.
k, The metatarſal bones of the four fingers.
l, The two joints of the thumb.
m, The three joints, or phalanges of the four fingers.

Inferior Extremity.

a, Os femoris.
b, Trochanter major, and at the inſide of it, the cervix.
c, Trochanter minor.
d, Internal condyle.
e, External condyle.
f, Tibia.
g, Fibula.
h, Malleolus internus.
i, Malleolus externus.
k, The ſeven bones of the tarſus.
l, The metatarſus.
m, The joints or phalanges of the toes.

TAB. VI.

Repreſents a Back View of the Muſcles, which are immediately ſituated below the common Integuments.

Head and Neck.

a, Part of the occipito-frontalis muſcle, with its aponeuroſis.
b, Attollens aurem.
c, Anterior auris.
d, Retrahentes auris.

Trunk.

a, Trapezius, ſeu cucularis.
b, Its tendinous joining with its fellow in the nape of the neck, which is called *ligamentum nuchae*, ſeu *colli*.

c, The

c, The fleſhy belly of the latiſſimus dorſi.

d, The tendon of the latiſſimus dorſi, which ariſes in common with the ſerratus poſticus inferior.

e, Part of the obliquus externus abdominis.

Superior Extremity.

a, Deltoides.

b, Infra ſpinatus, with a portion of the teres minor and major below it.

c, Triceps extenſor cubiti.

Its tendon is ſeen inſerted into the head of the ulna, called olecranon; and on the inſide of it, the anconaeus.

d, Extenſor carpi radialis longior, covered by a portion of the ſupinator radii longus; and under it, a portion of the extenſor carpi radialis brevior.

e, Extenſor digitorum communis manus, which ſplits into four tendons, and paſs, with the indicator, under the ligamentum carpi annulare externum, at the extremities of the metacarpal bones, under ligaments proper to themſelves, and are loſt in a broad tendon, which covers the back of the four fingers.

f, Extenſor oſſis metacarpi pollicis manus.

g, Extenſor primi internodii pollicis manus.

h, Extenſor

h, Extenſor ſecundi internodii pollicis manus.
i, Extenſor carpi ulnaris.
k, Part of the flexor carpi ulnaris.
Under it, part of the
Flexor profundus perforatus.
And on the inſide, part of the
Flexor ſublimus perforatus, which are more diſtinctly ſeen on the right fore-arm. Likewiſe, on the right hand, are ſeen part of the abductor pollicis manus, abductor minimi digiti manus, and the aponeuroſis palmaris.

Inferior Extremity.

a, Glutaeus maximus.
b, Part of the glutaeus medius.
c, Part of the tenſor vaginae femoris.
d, Vaſtus externus.
e, The long head of the biceps flexor cruris.
And beneath it,
f, Part of the ſhort head.
g, Semitendinoſus.
And beneath it, on each ſide,
A portion of the ſemimembranoſus is ſeen.
h, Gracilis.

On

TAB. VI



Thos. Donaldson delint. et sculpt.

On the outside of it,

A portion of the adductor magnus is seen.

i, A small part of the vastus internus.

k, Gastrocnemius externus, seu gemellus.

And within its outer head,

A portion of the plantaris.

l, Solaeus seu gastrocnemius internus.

m, Tendo-achillis, with the plantaris.

n, Peronaeus longus.

o, Peronaeus brevis, between it and the tendo-achillis, a portion of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.

p, Tendons of the extensor longus digitorum pedis, with the peronaeus tertius passing under the ligamentum tarsi annulare; and the flexor brevis digitorum pedis is seen beneath them.

q, Abductor minimi digiti pedis, and above it the tendons of the peronaeus longus and brevis, passing under proper ligaments of their own.

TAB. VII.

Repreſents the ſecond Layer of the Muſcles on the back part of the body.

Head and Neck.

a, Temporalis ; its tendon is ſeen paſſing below the zygoma.
b, Maſſeter.
c, Splenius capitis et colli.
d, Portion of the complexus.
e, Levator ſcapulae, ſeu muſculus patientiae.

Trunk.

a, Rhomboides major.
b, Rhomboides minor.
And immediately above it the upper edge of the ſerratus poſticus ſuperior is ſeen.
c, The ſerratus poſticus ſuperior on the right ſide.

d, Ser-

d, Serratus poſticus inferior.
e, Part of the ſpinalis dorſi.
f, Part of the longiſſimus dorſi.
g, Part of the ſacrolumbalis.
h, Serratus magnus.
i, The broad tendon, by which the latiſſimus dorſi begins, and from which the tendon of the ſerratus poſticus inferior is inſeparable.
k, Part of the obliquus internus aſcendens abdominis.
l, The ſphincter ani, fixed to the point of the os coccigis; at the ſide of which the coccygaeus, a portion of the levator ani are ſeen, and lower down, oppoſite to *l*, part of the tranſverſalis penis.

Superior Extremity.

a, Supra ſpinatus.
b, Infra ſpinatus.
c, Teres minor.
d, Teres major.
e, Triceps extenſor cubiti.
f, Its head, called longus.

g, The

g, The brevis. And,

h, A ſmall portion of the third head, named Brachialis Externus.

i, The tendon of the triceps, inſerted into the olecranon.

k, Part of the brachialis internus.

l, Anconaeus, which ſeems to be continued from that part of the brachialis externus immediately above it.

m, Extenſor carpi radialis longior; and beneath it the brevior; both are ſeen at the wriſt, inſerted into the metacarpal bones of the fore and middle fingers.

n, Flexor carpi ulnaris.

o, Part of the ſupinator radii brevis.

p, Extenſor oſſis metacarpi pollicis manus.

q, Extenſor primi internodii pollicis manus.

r, Extenſor ſecundi internodii pollicis manus.

ſ, Indicator, inſerted into the root of the firſt joint of the forefinger.

t, One of the three external interoſſei manus. The other two are diſtinctly ſeen without letters.

u, One of the tendons of the extenſors of the fingers cut; and the ſame is ſeen in each of the other three fingers, joining with the tendons and aponeuroſes of the interoſſei and lumbricales, and ſpread upon the back of the fingers.

N. B. On the right hand, part of the flexors of the fingers, the abductor pollicis, and minimi digiti, are ſeen.

Inferior

Inferior Extremity.

a, Glutaeus medius.

b, Pyriformis.

c, The two muſcles called Gemini, between which the tendon of the obturator internus paſſes over the tuberoſity of the os iſchium; and its fleſhy belly is ſeen within the pelvis, partly covered by the coccygaeus and levator ani.

d, Quadratus femoris.

e, Vaſtus externus.

f, *f*, Parts of the triceps magnus.

g, Long head of the triceps flexor cruris; and beneath it part of the ſhort head is ſeen.

h, Semitendinoſus, and beneath it parts of the ſemimembranoſus are ſeen on each ſide of it.

i, Gracilis.

k, A ſmall portion of the vaſtus internus.

l, Poplitaeus.

m, The fleſhy belly of the plantaris; and its long ſlender tendon is ſeen paſſing over the inſide of the ſolaeus.

n, Solaeus.

o, The place where the tendon of the gemellus was cut off; but the fleſh of the ſolæus runs further down.

p, Tendo-achillis, with the plantaris.

q, Peronaeus longus, paſſing at the outer ancle to the ſole of the foot; beneath it, the peronaeus brevis to the root of the metatarſal bone of the little toe; and between it and the tendo-achillis, a portion of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.

r, Tendons of the extenſor longus digitorum pedis, with the peronaeus tertius; and beneath theſe, the extenſor brevis digitorum pedis.

ſ, Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis.

TAB. VII



Tho.s Donaldson delin.t et sculp.t

TAB. VIII.

Fig. 1.

Repreſents the third Layer of Muſcles on the poſterior part of the body, with ſome of the Ligaments and naked Bones.

Muſcles on the Head and Neck.

a, Part of the buccinator.
b, Complexus.
c, Trachelo-maſtoidaeus; on the outſide of it the tranſverſalis colli.
d, Scalenus medius.
e, Scalenus poſticus.

Trunk.

a, Spinalis dorſi; and beneath it the multifidus ſpinae.
b, Longiſſimus dorſi, which ſends off a fleſhy ſlip to the trachelo-maſtoidaeus.
c, Sacro-lumbalis, with the cervicalis deſcendens ſent off from it along the ſide of the neck, and outſide of the tranſverſalis colli.
d, Semiſpinalis dorſi.
e, Tranſverſalis abdominis.

N. B. The ſpaces between the ſpinous proceſſes of the vertebrae have muſcular faſciculi between them, particularly thoſe of the neck, and are named *interſpinales colli*, *dorſi*, and *lumborum*; but thoſe of the back ſeem to be tendinous and ligamentous.

Superior Extremity.

a, Teres major.
b, Part of the coraco-brachialis.
c, Part of the brachialis internus.

d, The

d, The third head of the triceps extenſor cubiti, called brachialis externus, after the longus and brevis have been cut off.

e, Extenſor radialis longior.

f, Extenſor radialis brevior.

g, Part of the flexor profundus perforans.

h, Supinator radii brevis.

i, Part of the adductor pollicis manus.

k, One of the three external interoſſei ; the other two may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed without letters.

l, Tendons of the extenſors of the fingers, joining with thoſe of the lumbricales and interoſſei, which form a tendinous expanſion on the back of the four fingers.

N. B. On the right hand, part of the flexors of the fingers and thumb ; part of the adductor pollicis, and the whole of the adductor minimi digiti, are ſeen.

Inferior Extremity.

a, Glutaeus minimus.

b, Obturator internus, its fleſhy belly is ſeen within the pelvis. Beneath *b*, the tendon of the obturator externus.

c, Semi-

c, Semimembranoſus.
d, The ſhort head of the biceps flexor cruris.
e, Triceps magnus.
f, Gracilis.

In the ham, the origins of the two heads of the gaſtrocnemius externus and plantaris, are ſeen.

g, Poplitaeus.
h, Tibialis poſticus.
i, Flexor longus digitorum pedis.
k, Flexor pollicis longus.
l, Peronaeus longus, running down to be inſerted into the metatarſal bone of the little toe.

Beneath it, the peronaeus brevis, paſſing to the ſole of the foot.

m, Extenſor brevis digitorum pedis.
n, Part of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.

Fig. 2.

Repreſents the fourth Layer of Muſcles on the poſterior Part of the Neck.

a, Rectus capitis poſticus major.
b, Rectus capitis poſticus minor.

c, Obliquus

c, Obliquus capitis ſuperior.

d, Obliquus capitis inferior.

e, Scalenus medius.

f, Part of the multifidus ſpinae, covered by the ſemiſpinalis colli.

Between the ſpinous proceſſes of the vertebrae, the interſpinales colli are ſeen double; becauſe theſe proceſſes are bifurcated.

Between the tranſverſe proceſſes, the poſterior row of the intertranſverſales colli are ſeen.

Fig. 3.

Repreſents a Portion of the poſterior Part of the Cartilage of the Ear, to ſhew,

a, Tranſverſus auris.

Situated on the parts oppoſite to the antihelix and ſcapha.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 4.

Repreſents an Outline of the Baſe of the Os Occipitis, and Inſide of the lower Jaw; with a View of the Muſcles which ſurround the back Part of the Larynx and Pharynx.

a, The upper part of the membrane of the pharynx.
b, The trachea, cut.
c, The oeſophagus, cut.
d, The inner tranſverſe fibres of the oeſophagus, laid bare.
e, The outer fibres deſcending obliquely backwards.
f, Conſtrictor inferior pharyngis.
g, Conſtrictor medius pharyngis.
h, The cornu of the os hyoides.
i, Conſtrictor ſuperior pharyngis.
k, The part of it which joins with the buccinator.
l, Stylo-pharyngaeus.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 5.

Repreſents an Outline of the Inſide of the Os Pubis, Os Iſchium, and Back of the Os Coccygis, after the Os Sacrum and Ligaments have been taken away; with a poſterior View of the Levatores Ani, and Extremity of the Rectum, reſembling the Shape of a Funnel.

a, The anterior portion of the levator ani, viewed on its inſide within the pelvis, ariſing from the os pubis, and upper part of the foramen thyroidaeum.

b, Its origin from the ſpinous proceſs of the os iſchium.

c, The poſterior part ſeen on its outer ſide.

d, Its inſertion into the os coccygis, below which the fleſhy fibres are continued with its fellow.

l, The circular fleſhy fibres ſurrounding the extremity of the rectum, which authors name *ſphincter internus ani*.

m, The anus.

Fig. 6.

Repreſents an Outline of the Back of the Os Coccygis, and poſterior Part of the Sphincter Ani.

a, The inſertion of the ſphincter ani into the extremity of the os coccygis, to which, from

b, The anus,

The fibres meet from each ſide, in angles, which are more acute as they point upwards.

Fig. 7.

Repreſents the firſt Layer of Muſcles on the Sole of the Foot, after the Aponeuroſis Plantaris has been taken away.

a, Abductor pollicis pedis.

bb, Abductor minimi digiti pedis.

c, Flexor

TAB. VIII

Fig. 1



Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

Fig. 7

Fig. 8

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c, Flexor brevis digitorum pedis, which ſplits into four tendons, and are perforated by the tendons of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.

Between theſe tendons, the lumbricales are ſeen.

d, Tendon of the flexor pollicis longus.

And beneath it, the flexor pollicis brevis.

e, Tranſverſalis pedis.

Fig. 5.

Repreſents the ſecond Layer of Muſcles on the Sole of the Foot, after the Abductor Pollicis Pedis, and Abductor Minimi Digiti Pedis, and the Flexor Brevis Digitorum Pedis, have been taken away.

a, Tendon of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.

bb, Flexor acceſſorius, ſeu maſſa carnea Jacobi Sylvii.

cccc, The four lumbricales ariſing from the tendons of the flexor longus digitorum.

dd, Tendon of the flexor pollicis longus, and, in its progreſs, joins the tendon of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.

e, Tendon of the tibialis anticus.

f, Tendon

f, Tendon of the peronaeus longus.
g, Tendon of the peronaeus brevis.
h, Flexor pollicis brevis, with a portion of the abductor pollicis, on the inside of the great toe.
On the outside of *i*, is the adductor pollicis.
k, Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis.
l, A ligament which supports the bones of the tarsus.
Before *l*, two of the interossei are seen.
m, Transversalis pedis.

FINIS.

DIRECTIONS to the BOOK-BINDER.

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